

Bernard flew training operations until heading overseas in November 1942 to join the war effort. Bernard was stationed with the British Aid Army in North Africa, where he flew supplies to Cairo and the Western Front, and returned the wounded to hospitals.

During the invasion of Sicily, Bernard dropped off the 82nd Airborne. He did it once again on D-day, dropping them at Sainte Mere-Englise, which became the first town liberated on the Western Front.

While dropping supplies to troops in France, Bernard's plane was hit and he was shot. In July of 1944 Bernard was flown back to the United States to recover.

One good thing did come out of his 9-month hospital stay: Bernard met the love of his life, an Australian nurse named Margaret. Bernard and Margaret married in July 1945, and in January 1946 Bernard ended his service in the military.

Through the GI bill, Bernard attended the University of Colorado and graduated with a degree in mechanical engineering.

Bernard and Margaret then moved to Perth, Australia, in August of 1960, where Bernard worked as a machine designer for 15 years. Margaret sadly passed away in 1975.

After returning to the United States, Bernard discovered his love of travel and began to explore the American West. Bernard has lived in Las Vegas; Guadalajara, Mexico; Arizona; and Wyoming. He's been to all 50 States.

Bernard moved to Billings after he read that monthly bus passes for senior citizens were only \$3. Bernard then offered to make Christmas ornaments for a daycare in downtown Billings, and after 6 years, the teachers asked him to join the Foster Grandparent Program.

Every morning since then, Bernard works with 4- and 5-year-olds. They keep Grandpa Bernard young.

While Bernard was in the hospital, two of his medals were stolen from his belongings. He also never received the rest of the medals he earned. This past September, in the presence of his friends, who claim him as family, it was my honor to finally present to Bernard his Purple Heart, Air Medal with Two Bronze Service Stars, and Presidential Unit Citation Ribbon.

Bernard also earned the following medals: Honorable Service Lapel Button WWII, European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal with Four Bronze Service Stars, and a World War II Victory Medal.

These medals are powerful symbols of true heroism, sacrifice, and dedication to service. These medals are presented on behalf of a grateful nation.●

#### RECOGNIZING THE ROBERT HICKS HOUSE

● Mr. VITTER. Mr. President, I wish to honor the home of civil rights hero, the late Robert "Bob" Hicks in Bogalusa, LA. This month, the State of Louisiana

is unveiling a historical land marker on the site where, 50 years ago, Mr. Hicks organized armed men outside his home to protect civil rights workers from Ku Klux Klan violence.

Mr. Hicks, a former paper mill worker, became a key civil rights leader during the tumultuous 1960s and 70s in his hometown of Bogalusa, LA. He earned the respect of others as a courageous organizer, who not only stood toe-to-toe with the Ku Klux Klan, but also fought against the racist political power structure and the city's discriminatory businesses. He filed a landmark civil rights lawsuit in Federal court against the city requiring the police to enforce the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and to protect those who protested against injustice in the city. His lawsuits also resulted in orders to desegregate Bogalusa's public schools and the prohibition of new public housing in segregated neighborhoods in the city. His lawsuit against his employer, the Crown Zellerbach Corporation, resulted in the prohibition of unfair hiring tests and seniority systems at the city's major paper mill. Mr. Hicks became the first black supervisor at the paper mill, and his work opened doors for others, as his case became the precedent for similar discrimination cases throughout the region.

On the night of February 1, 1965, Mr. Hicks received a call telling him the Klan was coming to bomb his home, because he was accommodating two white civil rights workers there. Mr. Hicks and his wife Valeria found neighbors willing to take in their children and they reached out to others for protection. Soon, a group of armed men gathered to protect the Hicks' home, and there was never a violent confrontation. Less than 3 weeks later, the leaders of a secretive, paramilitary organization called the Deacons for Defense and Justice visited Bogalusa. The organization had been formed in Jonesboro, LA, in 1964 mainly to protect unarmed civil rights demonstrators from the Klan. After listening to the Deacons, Mr. Hicks took the lead in forming a Bogalusa chapter, recruiting many of the men who had joined him at his house to protect his family and guests.

Mr. Hicks died of cancer at his home in Bogalusa on April 13, 2010, at the age of 81. He was one of the last surviving Deacon leaders. The historical land marker will be unveiled on November 22, 2014, and it will be the first official State marker honoring an African American in Washington Parish, LA.

I am honored to join with the State of Louisiana in recognizing the Robert "Bob" Hicks House.●

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting a nomination which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

(The message received today is printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT

##### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Under the order of the Senate of January 3, 2013, the Secretary of the Senate, on November 14, 2014, during the adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker had signed the following enrolled bills:

S. 898. An act to authorize the Administrator of General Services to convey a parcel of real property in Albuquerque, New Mexico, to the Amy Biehl High School Foundation.

S. 1934. An act to direct the Administrator of General Services to convey the Clifford P. Hansen Federal Courthouse to Teton County, Wyoming.

H.R. 1233. An act to amend chapter 22 of title 44, United States Code, popularly known as the Presidential Records Act, to establish procedures for the consideration of claims of constitutionally based privilege against disclosure of Presidential records, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4194. An act to provide for the elimination or modification of Federal reporting requirements.

The enrolled bills were subsequently signed during the session of the Senate by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 2:02 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, without amendment:

S. 2141. An act to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide an alternative process for review of safety and effectiveness of nonprescription sunscreen active ingredients and for other purposes.

S. 2539. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize certain programs relating to traumatic brain injury and to trauma research.

S. 2583. An act to promote the non-exclusive use of electronic labeling for devices licensed by the Federal Communications Commission.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bills and joint resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 3326. An act to provide for an exchange of land between the United States and the Trinity Public Utilities District of Trinity County, California, involving a parcel of National Forest System land in Shasta-Trinity National Forest.

H.R. 4846. An act to adjust the boundary of the Arapaho National Forest, Colorado, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4867. An act to provide for certain land to be taken into trust for the benefit of